

LOBOS LIGHTHOUSE TAKEN "BY FORCE"

Commander of the Fanning
Gave Keeper Certificate
as "Act of Courtesy."

NO TECHNICAL RIGHT
FOR SEIZURE ADMITTED

Navy Department Upholds Action
of American Force to Keep
Light Going.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, May 12.—The administration was amazed to learn to-day that the commander of the American destroyer Fanning had given to the fleeing keeper of the lighthouse on Lobos Island, which General Huerta has declared had been seized by the United States in violation of the so-called armistice, a certificate that certain essential parts of the machinery of the light were taken by force. Lieutenant Commander William N. Jeffers, captain of the Fanning, who issued the certificate, is held to have given the certificate only as "an act of courtesy to the lighthouse keeper and to save him possibly serious consequences for his desertion of his post."

A B C PLAN IS A COMMISSION

Continued from page 1

ranza the mediators replied withdrawing their offer of good offices, on the ground that they could not admit any right on the part of Carranza to delimit the scope of the mediation.

To this communication of the mediators Carranza replied with an inquiry as to what they proposed to make the scope of the mediation, and to this communication they have sent no reply, not recognizing his right to catechize them, nor will they make any reply.

If, however, Carranza, having accomplished the investment of Tampico, indicates his willingness to suspend hostilities and to become party to the mediation on the same terms, or lack of terms, as have President Wilson and General Huerta, the mediators will give their assent.

The extent to which the United States is becoming sponsor for the Carranzistas is becoming daily more evident. Carranza in all matter diplomatic is merely a figurehead. Thus far he has acted in accordance with the advice of the revolutionary junta in Washington, of which two American attorneys, Charles Douglas and Sherburne Hopkins, are the heads—has done so, at least, so far as Villa would consent. And these two attorneys are in constant and close touch with Secretary Bryan.

Bryan's Idea of Diplomacy.
Mr. Bryan has explained to diplomats, who have wonderingly inquired the purpose of the United States in making the cause of a bandit of the Villa type that of the United States, that it is his conception of good diplomacy to acquire and maintain control over the man who, he believes, is destined soon to become the dictator of Mexico. While it is admitted that there is a measure of diplomacy in this course, it has been suggested to Mr. Bryan on more than one occasion, by his diplomatic callers that he was incurring grave danger of making the United States responsible in the eyes of the world for the crimes and atrocities to which Villa is prone.

To all of which Mr. Bryan has replied that he is convinced that, whatever may have been his past, Villa has now reformed and that since his murder of Benton and his seizure of the Spanish cotton at Torreon he has conducted himself with some measure of regard for the rules of civilized warfare.

The A B C mediators will not leave Washington for Niagara Falls until Saturday. They have not been advised whether the Huerta delegates were coming by way of Washington or New York, but they believe they cannot possibly reach either city before Friday, and they see no reason for their reaching Niagara Falls themselves before Sunday, Monday being set for the first session of the conference.

Armistice Violations.
It is now recognized that Huerta has ample ground for contending that the United States has broken the armistice, both by the virtual seizure of the light on Lobos Island and by the action of Lieutenant Maigne (retired) in going through the lines and investigating affairs in Mexican territory under existing conditions.

In the case of Maigne, it is known that he went simply as a newspaper correspondent, and in violation of orders of the Secretary of War, and that he will be court-martialed for his disobedience. President Huerta could, however, make light of the contention that even a retired officer of the United States army entered his lines solely in the capacity of a newspaper correspondent.

Latin-Americans in Washington
The last two of the three New York sons who fell at Vera Cruz will be borne to their final resting places this morning. John Francis Schumacher, coxswain of the Florida, was buried yesterday in Brooklyn.

This morning at 9:30 o'clock Spanish War Veterans, ten jackies from the battalions in the harbor and cadets of St. Francis Xavier School will escort the body of Dennis J. Lane from his late home, 38 East 4th st., to St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church. Burial will take place in Calvary Cemetery, where a final volley will be fired by his comrades.

Hundreds yesterday passed through the room in which lay the casket of young Lane, unopened. It was on his casket that Mayor Mitchell placed the city's wreath Monday. There were, in addition, wreaths from the President, the Daughters of the Revolution, the Montana and a dozen others. Houses in the neighborhood of Lane's home were yesterday draped with flags and mourning.

Albert Eric Stream, seventeen years old, will be buried in Evergreen Cemetery to-day. There will be services at

ONE OF FUNSTON'S OUTPOSTS AT VERA CRUZ.



FOURTH REGIMENT PROUD OF 111 RINGS ON ITS PIKESTAFF

Each Represents a Battle Fought by Famous Command
Which Is Now Encamped Outside Vera Cruz, Looking
Longingly Toward Road to Mexico City.

By ARTHUR RUHL.

WILL DISCUSS ARBITRATION

Bryan May Speak at Annual
Lake Mohonk Conference.

Consideration of how the United States may best develop and enforce arbitration treaties and a discussion of the Wilson-Bryan peace treaties will occupy the twentieth annual Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, which will meet on May 27, 28 and 29.

Secretary of State Bryan has provisionally accepted an invitation to speak. Others who have signified an intention to be present are Professor George W. Kirchwey, of the Columbia Law School; Andrew D. White, who was president of the American delegation to the first Hague conference, and Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright.

FUNSTON HELD UP IN PARKS DEMAND

Army Furious as Administration
Delays Ultimatum Concerning
Soldier Executed.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 12.—Information of a definite character, which has come through official channels to Washington, completely confirms The Tribune's report that Private Parks, of the 28th Infantry, who, while presumably insane, wandered off with two horses into the Mexican lines, was ruthlessly executed without the semblance of a military trial, despite the fact that he was in uniform. It is assumed that the government here will make a vigorous protest.

Brigadier General Funston is known to be indignant and fighting mad. It is said that a few days ago, immediately after Parks left the American lines and when it was reported that he was a prisoner in the hands of the Mexicans, General Funston recommended to the War Department that he make a peremptory demand on General Maas for the surrender of the man and horses. General Funston was in favor of a sharp ultimatum, but it appears that he was not permitted to make his demands.

From information at hand it seems that Parks went into the enemy's lines in full uniform with no attempt to conceal his identity. General Funston believes he was insane. In any event he could not, under military law, be treated as a spy.

Representations undoubtedly will be made to the Huerta government, probably with a demand that those responsible for the execution of Parks be punished. The War Department, however, is still seeking more definite information, although that already received indicates that Parks was shot without formality. It is a rule of civilized warfare that all prisoners be given some sort of trial.

Lyons Exposition Opened.

Lyons, May 12.—The International Modern City Exposition was opened to-day by Raoul Peret, French Minister of Commerce, with the simplest ceremony.

Among the American cities exhibiting are New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Boston and Chicago.

LAST OF NEW YORK'S HERO SONS WILL BE LAID AT REST TO-DAY

Military Escorts Will Accompany Bodies of Dennis J. Lane and Albert E. Stream to Cemeteries—John F. Schumacher Buried Yesterday in Brooklyn.

The last two of the three New York sons who fell at Vera Cruz will be borne to their final resting places this morning. John Francis Schumacher, coxswain of the Florida, was buried yesterday in Brooklyn.

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Vera Cruz, May 12.—Colonel Van Vliet of the 4th Infantry received a pleasant bit of news to-day for his regiment, which is encamped on the edge of the Sahara-like sandhills near Las Cocos.

According to the new army regulations, each regiment is entitled to carry on the pikestaff of its flag a silver ring for every battle in which it has participated. The 4th was organized in 1792, and has kept its identity ever since its first battle, that of Maumee Rapids, 1794.

Grant served in the 4th in the Mexican War, and it was commanded earlier in history by "Mad Anthony" Wayne and Taylor, afterward President. It has served all over the map and been around the world.

Lieutenant L. H. Kelley, who was assigned to look into its history, found the regiment had fought in 115 battles, not counting several engagements in the Philippines, in which the plans were so well made that the desired results were accomplished without casualties. The department cut off four, giving the regiment the right to 111 rings on its pikestaff.

The officers of the 4th, looking longingly out beyond the sandhills toward the road to Mexico City, allow that if any other regiment has anything like 111 rings they'd like to know it.

At the same moment that President Wilson was speaking over the bodies of

the American dead in Brooklyn the people of Vera Cruz were paying last honors to the memory of young Captain Azueta, who was killed while defending the naval school here on April 21.

There are descriptions of both ceremonies side by side in the papers to-day, the more martial oratory of those who spoke at Azueta's grave contrasting with President Wilson's solemn sense of responsibility and hope that war might yet be avoided.

An editorial in one of the papers, however, protests against the theory that such useless sacrifices as that of young Azueta are demanded by the country. The country, it says, is not an Aztec idol demanding suicides and blood.

The paper asks the people to live in their century and stop immortalizing the past, with its injustice and crime, of which Azueta was a victim, and points out the ironic uselessness of a death which could not hinder in the least what was dictated only by a badly interpreted notion of national honor—a death at which Voltaire would have broken into his loudest and most sinister laughter.

Azueta was a man of good family and education. He was promoted to a captaincy for his work in defense of Vera Cruz, and his new cap and epaulettes were born on his coffin to the grave.

AMERICAN WRITERS MISSING IN MEXICO

Friends of Gregory Mason and
H. Lee Clotworthy Alarmed
for Their Safety.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

El Paso, Tex., May 12.—Appeals by the New York friends of Gregory Mason, magazine writer, have been made to United States Consul Thomas D. Edwards and to American officials on the border and to Americans in Mexico for information of his whereabouts. H. Lee Clotworthy, another magazine writer, also is missing in Mexico, and his friends are alarmed for his safety.

Gregory Mason left El Paso on May 1 for Torreon. He asked friends on the border to advise him by wire if an article which he had written should appear in a current magazine, as he wished to get out of Mexico before copies of the magazine could get to Torreon. The article was published, and as soon as El Paso friends learned of it they began trying to get word to Mason.

Scores of telegrams and letters were sent to him, and Americans in Torreon were asked to look for him, but none of the messages reached Mason and no trace of him can be found. Consul Edwards has been unable to get any information of the missing writer, and great alarm is felt for his safety. Mason is twenty-four and unmarried and has been writing for "The Outlook."

Clotworthy, the other missing writer, came here from San Antonio, Tex.

DESERTS \$250,000, ALL IN OSTRICHES

American Refugee Brings from
Mexico Only Wife, Baby
and Bullet Wound.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

J. E. Boyd, an American ostrich farmer, who escaped with his wife and two-year-old son from Western Mexico, reached New York last night on the liner Concho. Boyd still wore his ranchman's garb beneath a heavy mackinaw. He walked with a slight limp from a bullet wound received when ambushed by Mexicans.

Boyd said his property, worth \$250,000, had been seized by Mexicans and that he had put in a claim with the State Department for that amount.

It took him, his pretty little wife and boy six weeks to get from their ranch to United States territory.

"I am mighty glad to get away alive," Boyd declared.

Alex. Saravalia, a Mexican employed by the Oilfields of Mexico Company, with offices at 578 Fifth av., was also a passenger. He said that at Tuxpam, where he was employed as a clerk, all work in the oil fields had been abandoned.

PLAN MEXICO CITY BATTLE

Villa and Zapata to Combine in
General Attack.

El Paso, Tex., May 12.—General Emiliano Zapata will not enter Mexico City until the capital is occupied by General Villa's troops and General Carranza shall have established himself at Chapultepec, according to a statement to-day by Roberto V. Pesquera, confidential agent of General Carranza.

He said General Zapata had acknowledged Carranza as his chief and had pledged his fealty to the Constitutionalist leader.

According to the Constitutionalist plan of the campaign the divisions of the north and northeast will converge at Mexico City at the same time Zapata approaches from the south, and will enter the city at the same time with the southern chieftain, if they do not precede him.

As guarantees that this plan will be carried out by Zapata, Mr. Pesquera points out Zapata's lack of artillery, saying it would be necessary for the southern general to await the arrival of Villa's guns before assaulting a strong position like Mexico City.

PASCUAL OROZCO FUGITIVE

Pursued After Attempt to Recruit
Federal Sympathizers.

Los Angeles, May 12.—Pascual Orozco, the Mexican Federal volunteer leader, who escaped from Ojinaga when Villa drove the Huertista army into the United States, was a fugitive to-day from Los Angeles, with Secret Service men in pursuit.

Orozco, it was learned, had been in this city for some time in hiding. He attempted to recruit a band of Federal sympathizers, and when American government agents sought to arrest him he fled southward on Sunday night with a few followers toward the International line.

TROOPS IN TEXAS READY FOR MEXICO

All Arrangements to Move
Them Completed by War
Department.

ONLY ORDER FROM
WHITE HOUSE NEEDED

Ten Vessels Under Charter Cost-
ing More than Half Million
to End of June.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 12.—The War Department has completed arrangements for the transfer of all troops in Texas to Vera Cruz. The movement could have been made fractionally by the employment of the three army transporters—the Kilpatrick, the Meade and the Sumner—which have been at Galveston for more than a year, but it was considered wiser to charter additional vessels, contracts for which have now been completed, with the result that ten other boats are available or will be within the next two weeks.

The three regular transports can easily take the officers, enlisted men and 300 of the animals belonging to the 5th Reinforced Brigade, now at Texas City. This will leave 300 officers, 5,500 men, 1,000 animals and about 140 vehicles belonging to the second division. The ten chartered transports will more than suffice to carry this force of troops, animals and wagons without delay.

All that is necessary for the benefit of the quartermasters charged with this transportation between Galveston and Vera Cruz is the order from the White House that the troops under General Funston shall be reinforced.

These ten transports will cost the government, on account of the charters extending until the end of the fiscal year, June 30, \$411,500, to which there must be added \$81,000 for coal and water, \$68,000 for wharfage and \$10,000 for fitting the ships for the accommodation of troops and animals.

No indication has yet been given to the army quartermasters regarding the intention of the administration. As one officer remarked to-day, it will be, of course, a saving of public money if nothing further is required of the chartered vessels than that they be fitted out and shall report for duty at Galveston. The real expense, amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars, will begin when the transports take on troops, ammunition, supplies and animals and proceed to Vera Cruz.

If there shall be a general movement of the army, regulars and volunteers, there will be required special appropriations far surpassing any made by Congress in years. The emergency appropriation of \$50,000,000 made at the beginning of the war with Spain is not a drop in the bucket, say the officers who have to do with furnishing the sinews of war.

A little item on the books of the War Department, amounting to \$44,000, has to do with the movement of troops on account of the strike in Colorado. That is an indication of the cost of an emergency which requires the transfer of a military command, and that was under the most favorable conditions prevailing at home, and without the requirement of extraordinary facilities.

The army medical officers are making every effort to protect the health of the troops in Mexico. There has been expended \$15,000 in that direction at Vera Cruz, and \$10,000 more has been authorized by the Secretary of War, on the recommendation of the surgeon general. It is hoped to have the municipality at Vera Cruz ultimately reimburse the United States government for this outlay, as was the case in Havana, but some officers entertain grave doubts that this will ever be done.

MEXICAN PRELATES FEAR FOR NON-COMBATANTS' FATE

Archbishop and Bishop, Who Reach Vera Cruz on Way
to Lay Facts Before Pope, Expect Za-
pata to Loot Capital.

Vera Cruz, May 12.—Archbishop Jesus Mora del Rio of Mexico and Bishop Jose Maria Escobar of Saltillo reached here to-day on a train aboard which were eighty American refugees, eighteen of whom came from Saltillo. Most of the refugees had spent two or three weeks in prison.

The Archbishop and Bishop are on their way to Rome to lay before the Pope the facts in the Mexican situation. It is intimated that the Archbishop has been summoned by the Pope. Whether he will recommend to the Pope any line of action is considered doubtful, but he is convinced that the Pontiff would use his high office to effect a lasting peace.

The Archbishop let it be known here that he has grave fears regarding the fate of thousands of non-combatants in the capital, and he expressed his belief that should the Zapata forces enter the city there would be a riot of looting, especially of the cathedral and the churches, which are popularly supposed to be filled with treasure.

Frederick Adams, confidential man of Lord Cowdray, accompanied the party, but his interest, he insisted, was merely to look after the churchmen in his capacity as a British subject.

Chaplain John F. Chenoweth, of the 4th United States Infantry, introduced himself to the Mexican prelates and assured them that he had been instructed by General Funston to extend to them whatever courtesies he was able, but they were too nervous to do more than murmur their thanks. The uneasiness of the prelates increased when the chaplain expressed a desire to take them to General Funston to present them, but after a hasty exchange of remarks and an apparent inclination to hold back, they accompanied the chaplain to the general's headquarters.

General Funston assured them that he wished to extend to them all possible courtesies while they remained here, and asked permission to call. Somewhat reassured, the Archbishop told the general that until May 15 they would be guests at the home of Jose Marin, a business man of Vera Cruz, and would then sail direct for Europe. General Funston later returned the visit.

The Archbishop's efforts in the capital for months past to induce Huerta to retire from the Presidency are well known, and, according to trustworthy reports, he has said on more than one occasion that he favored intervention, as he was convinced that that was the only means to restore and maintain peace in Mexico.

Wilson's Policy Indorsed.

Baton Rouge, La., May 12.—The upper house of the Louisiana Legislature to-day passed a joint resolution indorsing the Mexican policy of President Wilson. Particular stress was laid upon the occupation of Vera Cruz.

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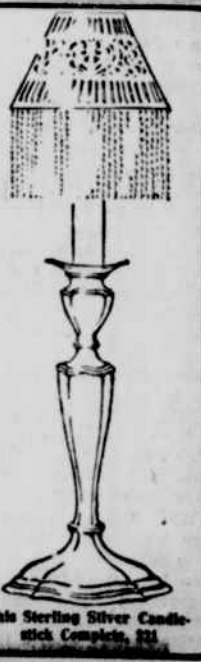
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